

KEY FINDINGS

- **46% of respondents take care of one or more children in their household.** Respondents with children are, on average, younger (40 years vs 51 years) and have higher levels of education (59% have a university degree vs. 47% among those without children).
- **69% of respondents with children report that their children attend school.** 39% attend Polish schools, 18% only engage in remote schooling in Ukraine, and 7% do a combination of both modalities. The main reasons for not attending school are that the child is not of school age (8%), plans to leave Poland (7%), a language barrier for the child (5%), and no available school places (3%).
- **Among respondents whose children attend school, 33% report facing challenges.** These mainly relate to a **lack of social interactions**, including with other Ukrainian students (8%), with Polish students (4%) and due to online schooling (6%).
- **23% of respondents with children need childcare arrangements that allow them to pursue other activities, such as working.** More than half of them would like to attend professional trainings. The main reported challenges to finding childcare are a lack of resources (8%), a lack of information on available options (8%), and a lack of available childcare places (6%).
- **Respondents with children have a higher employment rate and are more financially resilient** 54% are employed as compared to 42% of those without children. Moreover, 18% can afford an unexpected but necessary expense of PLN 1,000 vs 13% without children who can do so.
- **84% of respondents with children say that their children's needs are met.** The main unmet needs are education (7%) and psychosocial support (4%). Additionally, respondents with children report fewer overall needs as compared to respondents without children.

SAMPLE INFORMATION



871  
Surveys

13 March –  
29 May 2023

Map 1: Data collection locations



Figure 1: Gender and age groups (N=871)

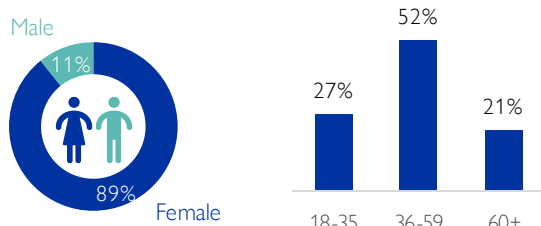


Figure 2: Households with children



Figure 3: Share of respondents with children, by gender

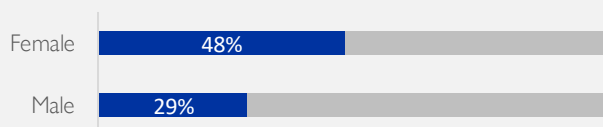
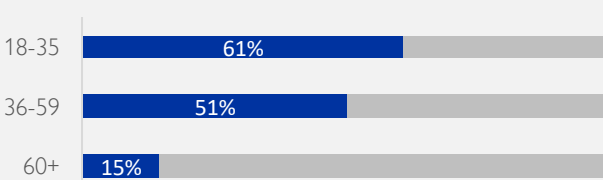
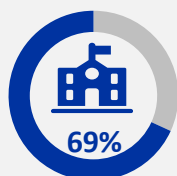


Figure 4: Share of respondents with children, by age



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Figure 5: School enrollment (N=399)

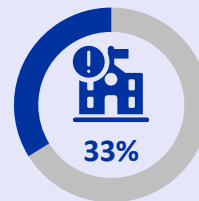


■ My child(ren) go(es) to school

Table 2: Reasons for not attending school (N=125)

Child is not of school age	8%
Plans to leave Poland	7%
Language barrier	5%
No available places	3%

Figure 7: Children experiencing challenges in school (N=274)



■ My child experiences challenges in school

Figure 6: Type of school enrollment of children who are enrolled (N=274)

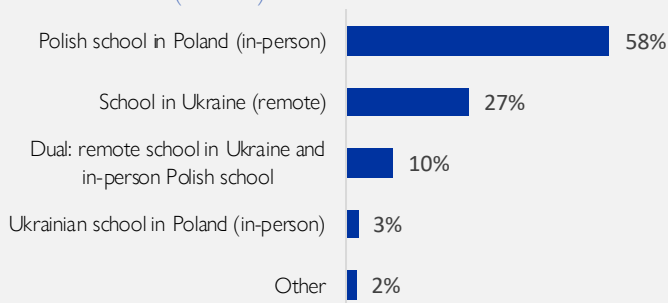
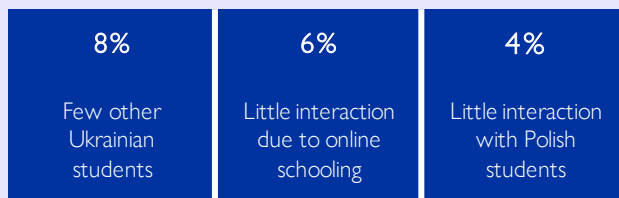
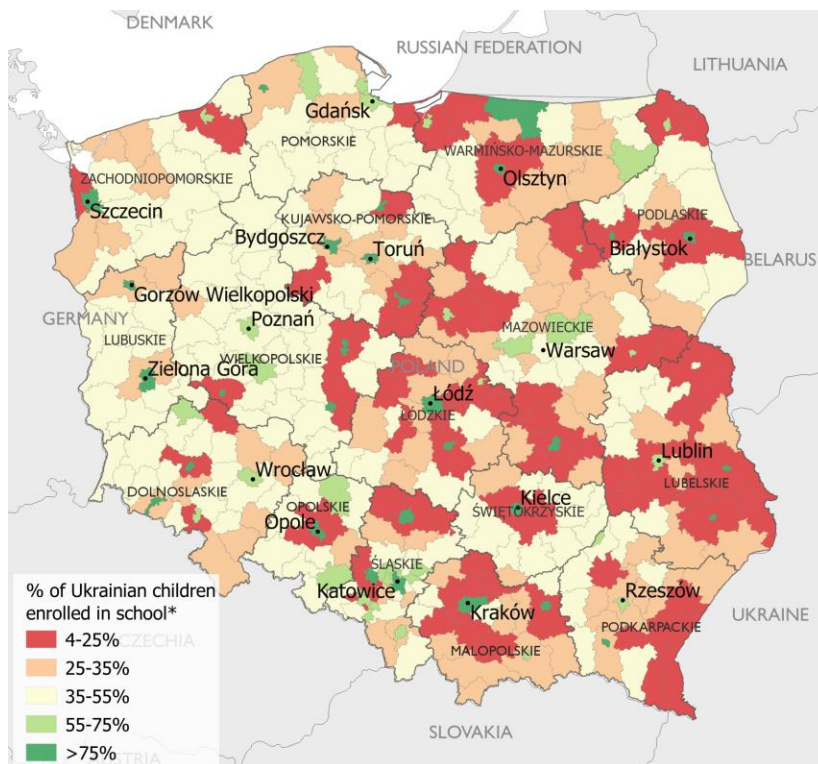


Figure 8: Top reported challenges in school (N=274)



Map 2: Percentage of Ukrainian children enrolled in school (Data source: dane.gov.pl)



Maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

CHILDCARE



23% of respondents with children need childcare arrangements that allow them to pursue other activities, such as working or attending professional trainings.

Figure 9: Main reported obstacles to finding childcare (N=400)

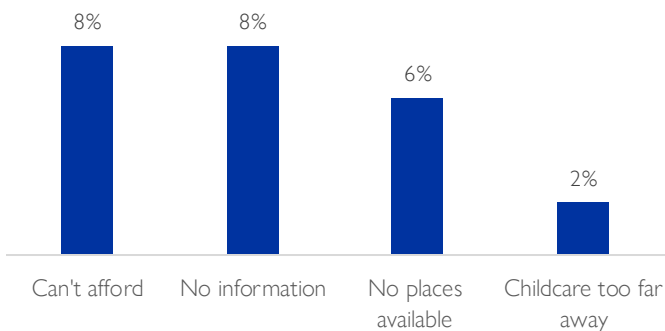
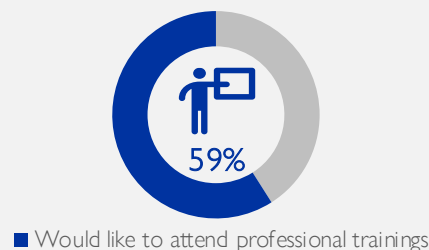


Figure 10: Respondents who report having attended job trainings since coming to Poland. Overall sample (top, N=871) and only among those who are in need of childcare (bottom, N=87)



Figure 11: Respondents in need of childcare who would like to attend professional trainings (N=87)



NEEDS AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

Figure 12: Main unmet needs of children (N=400)

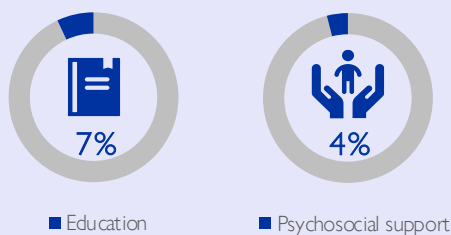


Figure 13: Have you received assistance by the UN and/or NGOs within the last three months (N=871)

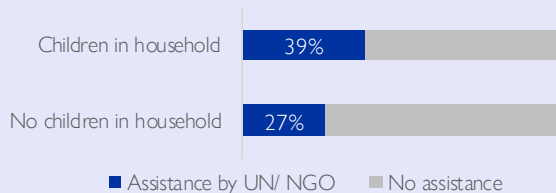
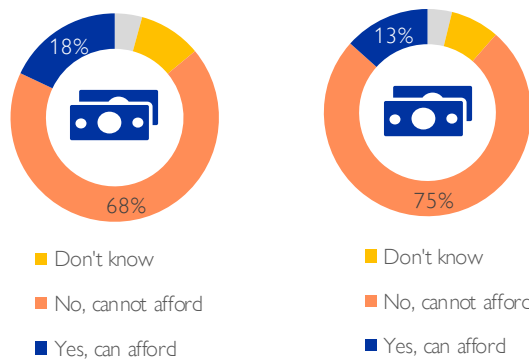
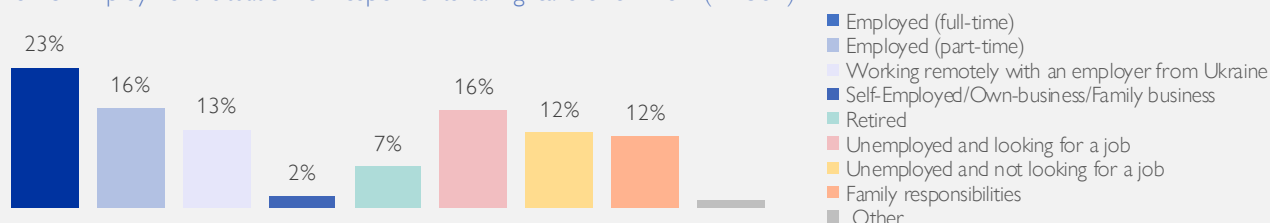


Figure 14: Ability to cover unexpected but necessary expenses of PLN 1,000. Households with children (left) and without children (right) (N=871)



For more detailed information on the employment situation of Ukrainian refugees in Poland see *DTM Poland May 2023 Snapshot* ([EN](#) & [PL](#))

Figure 15: Employment situation of respondents taking care of children (N=382)



### Methodology

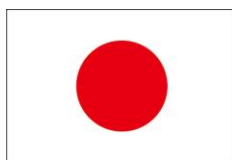
This report presents employment/livelihoods-related results of the integration/social inclusion survey initiated by IOM to assess the situation and living conditions of Ukrainian refugees residing in Poland. Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire was proposed only to refugees who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators in selected locations across Poland, including collective sites, humanitarian distribution points and IOM integration centres. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish by trained DTM data collectors. Data was collected and stored through a mobile application. Due to the very limited number of surveys conducted with Third Country Nationals (<1%), this report reflects the findings of surveys conducted only with Ukrainian nationals who reported that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February 2022.

**The sample is not representative of all refugees from Ukraine living in Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative.**

The survey is based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility and was designed to capture the primary displacement patterns of Ukrainians and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Poland and intended final destinations; gathers information regarding access to assistance and services in Poland, main needs expressed by the respondents, vulnerabilities, accommodation types, information sources, socioeconomic conditions, and various protection-linked indicators. To access all the indicators collected and more detailed information including statistical breakdown by cities, demographic profiles and accommodation types please visit <https://displacement.iom.int/Poland>. For more information on the profiles and intentions of refugees returning to their places of habitual residence in Ukraine see the latest [Ukraine Returns Report](#) published by DTM Ukraine.



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs



**From  
the People of Japan**

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